

The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1861.

The War.

The war news this week is important. There has been a disastrous battle near Leesburg, Va., resulting, as we understand the dispatches, in a defeat of the Federal troops with serious loss. And we have to lament the sacrifice of another of our best officers—the brave and eloquent Col. Baker—who, like Gen. Lyon, fell while gallantly leading on his men in a most unequal contest! The war is progressing in Kentucky and Missouri, and the telegraph announces the success of the Federal arms at Fredericktown in the latter State. Read the dispatches:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Gen. Stone crossed the Potomac this morning with one portion of his command at Harper's Ferry, and the other at Harrison's Island. Skirmishing began between the enemy, in uncertain numbers, and part of Gen. Stone's command, as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued without much effect until five in the evening, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker. The Union forces engaged were 1800, and were attacked by a force supposed to be from 5,000 to 6,000.

At this juncture, Col. Baker fell at the head of his brigade, while gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict.

Immediately before he fell he despatched Major Young to Gen. Stone, to apprise him of the condition of affairs, and Gen. Stone immediately proceeded in person towards the right, to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Col. Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss.

Gen. Stone reports that the left wing retired in good order. He will hold the approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to Gen. Stone during the night. The remains of Col. Baker were removed to Leesburg and will be brought to this city on Wednesday.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.—A courier who arrived at Camp Dick Robinson early this morning, reports fighting on the 21st, between Zollicoffer and Col. Garrard, the latter engaged at Camp Wild Cat with 1,200 men. Zollicoffer had from 6,000 to 7,000 men. Zollicoffer's forces were defeated, and he was killed. The Union forces were victorious, and killed and wounded Federal loss 4 killed and 20 wounded.

Just as the courier left Camp Wild Cat, the 14th Ohio Regiment and a force of artillery arrived to reinforce Col. Garrard.

PITTSBURGH, Mo., Oct. 22.—Special to the St. Louis Republic: From reliable parties who witnessed the fight at Fredericktown yesterday, I gather the following particulars:

Col. Carlin, with parts of the 21st, 33d and 38th Illinois Regiments, 8th Wisconsin, Col. Baker's Indiana cavalry, and Major Schofield's battery, reached Fredericktown at 9 P. M., and was joined by the 11th, 17th and 20th Illinois Regiments, and 400 cavalry from Cape Girardeau. They then advanced in pursuit of the rebels under Jeff. Thompson and Col. Lowe, who had left the place 24 hours before, and were rapidly retreating South. But about a mile from town they discovered the entire force of the enemy drawn up in line of battle, partly posted in an open field, and partly in the adjacent woods, with four iron 18-pounders well planted in front.

Maj. Schofield immediately opened fire, and at the 4th round silenced one of the rebels' guns. The engagement then became general, and lasted about two hours, but after the first half hour the rebels left the field in disorder, and took to the woods, closely followed by both our infantry and cavalry. Before leaving the field the rebels killed Col. Lowe, who was shot in the head and instantly killed. Maj. Garritt received five bullets while leading a charge thirty yards in advance of his command; Capt. Highman was killed in the same charge. Our loss is reported, five killed and five mortally, and twenty slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but it is supposed to be considerable. At last accounts the rebels were in full retreat with their baggage train, and our troops in pursuit.

SPECIAL TO THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT: Two rebel Surgeons came into Fredericktown for Col. Lowe's body. They acknowledged a loss of over 200 killed and wounded, but it must have been larger. I counted twenty-five dead bodies in one stable field. Their cannon were badly managed. Jeff. Thompson got information of our movements by capturing a bearer of dispatches from Col. Plummer to Col. Carlin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Secretary of the Navy received a letter to-night from Col. Goldsborough, dated about the Minnesota, Hampton Roads, Oct. 21st, giving an account of the burning of the ship Thomas Watson, on the 15th inst., while lying around off Charleston harbor. She attempted to run the blockade and was captured by six of our cruisers and ran on the reef. She had no arms aboard.

Advices from Bermuda state the English fleet there comprised 20 vessels, manned by 6,500 men, and upwards of 500 guns. The French squadron consists of 11 steamers, 210 guns, and will soon be largely increased.

As far as can be learned, there has been no further fighting at Edward's Ferry. Information received thus far is not entirely entitled to credence.

Gen. Banks is now on the Virginia side commanding in person.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Harriet Lane arrived up from Indian Head last night. She reports that new batteries had been erected at Mathias Point.

The Freedom and Isle Ball in making reconnaissance at that point yesterday, three small boats were sent out, and the first returned by some new batteries of eighteen heavy guns. Immediately upon the woods and underbrush were cleared away, exposing the batteries to view. Vessels in passing are obliged to hug the Virginia shore, and are exposed to a fire for a distance of some four or five miles in some of the points. No vessels passed down the river last night, and it is not known that any came up the river.

Why It Is.

Much praise is bestowed upon Georgia—the Banner County—for the unanimity with which she supports the Union Ticket. Why is it? It is because her people are intelligent, law-abiding and strongly Anti-Slavery. How stands the Union vote in the benighted Hunker Counties?

—The majority exceeds 55,000.

Our Military Correspondence.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

GALLIPOLIS, Oct. 12th, 1861.

DEAR DEMOCRAT:—After so long a time of silence, I thought that, as some of your many readers might once more like to hear from Western Virginia, I would write you a few lines, stating the doings of the different commanders, so far as I know them. The last reliable information I had concerning Rosecrans and Cox, was that they were encamped on Big Sewall Mountain. The Rebels are on Little Sewall Mountain. They are within two miles of each other. Their pickets fire nearly all the time. There are some 13,000 Federal troops at Sewall Mountain, and some 20,000 Rebels. They expect a big fight before long. The Rebels are doing a great deal of damage in Western Virginia. It is usually done by the cavalry. Last night, as the Silver Lake was coming down the Kanawha, and about twenty miles below Charleston, she was fired into by the Rebel cavalry, and was supposed to be burned, but yet may not be. At the same time, there was a boat going up the river with one hundred head of horses. She turned around and came back to this place. We always find that where you are not looking for these Rebels, they are sure to be found. When we go out on a scout, it is impossible to find a single person, so we always have our trip for nothing.

These scouting parties seem to be all the go with the 7th Ohio. I will give you a description of one that left Charleston some three weeks since. On the 22d of Sept., there was a call for one hundred men out of Cos. H, G and I, to go off on a two days scout, under command of Capt. Sterling, Co. I, Lieut. Robinson, Co. G. We left Charleston by boat for Camp Euclid, distance ten miles. There we expected to cross the river and go out some fifteen miles, and then come back; but what our surprise was to find that, when we had got to Camp Euclid, we had got to remain there until Tuesday morning, and he out on the river with nothing but our blankets to cover us, some of us having nothing but old cloths. As a natural consequence, we found some cold nights in Virginia. Early Tuesday morning, we were ordered to march toward Gauley. Tuesday night we lay on the ground, ten miles this side of Gauley. Wednesday morning we again started, and crossed the Kanawha three miles below Gauley, where we prepared our supper, and waited for three Cos. of the 1st Kentucky Regiment, who crossed the river about 9 o'clock at night, when we all moved down the Kanawha three miles, and took up Lieut. Creek. We marched all that night, and until three o'clock the next day, when our guide informed us that we had waded the creek sixty-four times, and in some places it was three feet deep.

Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., it commenced raining very hard, and the greater part of the men had to lie out doors in the rain. The next morning (Friday), it still kept raining, and the small creeks were so deep that it was not safe for men to cross; yet we had to cross Laurel Creek five times. It was in some places, four feet deep. We marched on Friday until two o'clock P. M., when we were stopped by a river which we could not cross. We then stood out in the rain till about five o'clock, when we were ordered to fix up our blankets for the night. We did so, and got along very comfortably that night. Our provisions ran out on Friday night, so we had nothing to eat until Saturday night, when we got to Gauley. Saturday night we made a march of 10 miles. On Monday, two of the Company besides myself came down here. They have been very low with the fever, but are getting better. Lieut. Robinson died at Gauley the other day, with the fever.

There is not over one-half of the 7th Regiment fit for duty. There are two large hospitals here, and they are both full. Yours truly,

R. S. B.

FROM CAMP CHASE.

CAMP CHASE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, }

Oct. 17th, 1861.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The inclemency of the weather has put an end to our drilling to-day. We have had a few days of exceedingly fine weather until to-day. Many of the boys had become weary by the drills, and a rainy day has been very acceptable, except to those who are on guard; they grumble a little. Our Regiment is in a flourishing condition. There are nine companies in, and nearly all full companies.

We had a lyceum in our barracks to-night. The following question was discussed:

Resolved, That the object of this war should be the annihilation of Slavery.

The question was discussed by the following gentlemen: Seymour, Bentley and Monroe, affirmative; Hattery, Parsons and Lemercier, negative. It was decided in favor of the affirmative. These lyceums are held regularly, once a week, unless our military duties are such that it is not convenient to hold them. I think they will prove to be a source of great benefit, as well as pleasure to our Company.

The boys take a lively interest in them. A few nights ago, our Company were thrown into a state of great excitement, by being called to arms. Almost upon our coming to camp, and for some unaccountable reason, the 1st Cavalry seemed to have formed a bad opinion of our Regiment, and were somewhat inclined to infringe upon our rights. They were daily in the habit of drilling their companies on our parade ground, and in wet weather the continued tramping of it, by their horses, spoiled it for our use, and we were obliged to post a guard around our quarters. The guards on post received numberless curses, but paid little or no attention to them. But, a few nights since, one hundred or more of the Cavalry broke through the Brigade guard lines, and left camp. As soon as an alarm was given, our Company and Co. B were ordered out to assist in arresting the fugitives. It was midnight; all was silent as the grave, save now and then the call of the sentinels, "Sergeant of the Guard!" All were sound asleep. Suddenly we were aroused by the order, "To arms! to arms! turn out with your guns!" The boys turned out in good order, considering this was their first alarm. We marched out of camp in double quick up the pike leading west from camp. We halted, and our Captain made known to us the cause of the alarm. The Cavalry were nobbling a farm house a few miles distant. Our Company was divided into four squads, and commands appointed to each; we then proceeded cautiously. When we came in the sight of the fugitives, they ran for the woods and corn fields that were in the vicinity. We immediately gave chase, and, after succeeding about for three or four hours, succeeded in capturing thirty-seven, not losing a single man on sustaining any injury.

These were marched to camp and placed in the police guard house. They received trial, and were given two days' confinement at hard labor. The Cavalry swear death and vengeance upon us. We are nightly expecting another outbreak. It is a great pity that differences should arise between men enlisted in the same cause, fighting under the same banner, and fighting to redress the same wrongs. I sincerely hope that there will not be an occurrence of this kind again. Should there be anything of the kind repeated, I doubt not the results would be serious. Our Brigade guard are posted with loaded guns. Several shots have been fired at persons breaking guard, and he who breaks guard does it at the peril of his life.

But I must bring this to a close. We wish to return our sincere thanks to the ladies of the Chardon Soldiers' Aid Society for hospital favors, with which they have very kindly clothed us. We shall ever remember them, and, when we liberate the ladies!

Our boys are all in good fighting condition. The taps have been, and I must extinguish my light. More hereafter.

The Seward Circular—As Sent to Each Northern Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of—

Sir:—The present insurrection had not even revealed itself in arms when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the government and the destruction of the federal Union. Those agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish their disloyal purposes by degrees and indirection. Taking advantage of the embarrassments of agriculture, manufactures and commerce in foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States with which every public interest and every interest of mankind require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity and friendship. I am able to state for your satisfaction that the prospect for any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to avoid the evils of foreign war to be superinduced upon those of civil commotion which we were endeavoring to cure.

One of the most obvious of such precautions is, that our ports and harbors on the seas and lakes should be put in a condition of complete defense, for any nation may be said to voluntarily incur danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come.

The measures which the executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned, and for which it has provided.

The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute these measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts, seconded by the valor, aid and support of a loyal, patriotic and self-sacrificing people, are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency. But Congress was chiefly absorbed during its recent extra session with those measures, and did not provide as amply as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coasts. In previous years the loyal States have applied themselves by independent and separate activity to the support and aid of the federal government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree eminently honorable by all the loyal States during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuance of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defense of the State over which you preside, and to ask you to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means.

The expenditure ought to be made the subject of conference with the federal government. Being thus made, with the concurrence of the government, for general defense, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State should do, and provide for its reimbursement.

Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct the proper agents of the federal government to confer with you, and to superintend, direct and conduct the prosecution of the system of defense of your State.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

Prospects of a Great Battle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1861.

Unless all ordinary signs are a failure, we are on the eve of a great battle at Manassas. According to the most authentic of the recent reports, the rebels here withdrew their main force to Manassas, where they await an attack. It is very obvious that but few rebel troops are put forward to meet our advance, and those are stationed in such positions that they can easily retreat.

The rebel troops centering at Manassas are ready for battle, and await the advance of the Federal army. The closing of the Potomac—however people may theorize on the subject, it is closed to all ordinary navigation—was agreed upon as one of a series of measures intended to drive the United States forces into a premature attack. It is well known that the only sure method of clearing the Potomac river of batteries is to advance upon Manassas. The rebels are fully aware of this, and being impatient for a battle behind their Manassas earthworks, they issue orders to open their Potomac batteries on all our vessels passing up and down the river.—Cor. N. Y. Post.

Despatches from Missouri, report that Gen. Fremont was still at Warsaw on Friday night, and that the pontoon bridge was nearly completed. Gen. Sigel's Division having already crossed the river, if the report is to be relied upon, Price, instead of remaining twenty-five miles from Osceola, had effected a junction with Gen. McClellan, moved up to Osceola, and for the first time with the intention of making a stand against Fremont there. Other reports state that Gen. Johnston has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any military property—meaning slaves—from the State. Whether Johnston is to supersede Price is not stated.

NEGROES IN NEW ENGLAND.—The number of colored persons in the New England States was as follows at the periods named:

Maine,	1850,	1860,
New Hampshire,	1,356	1,195
Vermont,	529	450
Massachusetts,	718	582
Rhode Island,	9,064	9,484
Connecticut,	3,670	3,918
	7,693	8,542
Total,	23,021	24,141

FOREIGN CAPITAL OFFERED.—The New York Post says it learns from good authority that certain foreign capitalists have offered Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, to take a hundred million loan of the United States government at six and a half per cent interest. It would seem that the speculations of the London Times have not been followed in frightening anybody, for our credit is as good as it ever was abroad, and the money holders of London would be glad to see the Secretary accept their proposition.

Ex-Governor WOODBRIDGE died at Detroit last Sunday, aged 84 years.

See the Advertisement of Prof. O. J. Wood in another column.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

GAUGA COUNTY VOLUNTEERS IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

AUGURN.

41st O. V. M. Capt. Tolles.	Wilber Albert G.
42d O. V. M.	
Brewster Morris	Stafford Perry
Henry C P	Stafford Joseph
Wade and Hutchins Cavalry.	
Brewster John	Line Jacob
Chase O D	Reed Howard
Chase John	Stilwell J O
Fobes Walter	Woods W C
Higley Henry	
Wade and Hutchins Artillery.	
2d Simons Army	
7th O. V. M.	
Bolar C P	Chase C F
42d O. V. M.	
Henry C E	Roy's Amos T
Hattery Wm	Stafford P C
Stafford J H	
BAINBRIDGE.	
41st O. V. M. Capt. Tolles.	
Fitzgerald James	Mining John
42d O. V. M.	
Henry Charles E	Henry Carlos
Woolley Samuel B.	
33d O. V. M.	
Black Johnson	Barton John C
Wade and Hutchins Cavalry.	
Fuller Wallace	Gorham Newton
Fankle Adelbert	Hazen Alden
Westmore Wm	
BULFORD.	
41st O. V. M. Capt. Tolles.	
Andrew Edward	Ford E A
Benton Orlando	Hutchins Henry
Barton D O	Parish L T
Barton Ransom	Siler Enoch
Carlton Edward A	Siler J G
Cleveland J B	Strickland Clarkson
Cousins L B	Talcott C H
Davidson Henry	Taylor Martin
Tolles Wm R	
7th O. V. M. Capt. Dyer.	
Britton Martin	Hawkins Frank.
41st Reg. Battery.	Capt. Wetmore.
Bartholomew Jno D	Daniels Edwin R
Coon Wm	Rundell Geo J
23d O. V. M. Capt. Lovejoy.	
Green	Leach Edgar
Hawes Ed.	Leach Sylvester
Lindley John	
Green Henry, whereabouts unknown.	
Leach Francis, cavalry, near Washington.	
Wilson Henry, blacksmith, near Washington.	
CHARDON.	
41st O. V. M. Capt. Tolles.	
Sealey A J.	
41st O. V. M. Capt. Hamblin.	
Calkins Perrin	Garrett Wm
Ferris A E	Griswold Bradford
Manning George	
Wade & Hutchins Cavalry.	
McGonigal Orrin N	Squires Everett A
Paris Frank	Squires Homer C
Wood Henry S	
7th O. V. M. Capt. Dyer.	
Allen John	
Gunbont Conestoga, near Cairo.	
Phelps Alfred Jr	
7th O. V. M.	
Parmele John, musician.	
Riddle T Corwin	
42d O. V. M.	
Cowles Pembroke M	Churchill A
Cowles B F	Shattuck A D
CHESTER.	
41st O. V. M. Capt. Tolles.	
Ladow Albert	Ladow John
1st Artillery, Co. C. Capt. Kinney.	
Ames Brainard	Reed John
Cottrell Henry	Reed Daniel
Gould Alfred	Shaw Frank
King Richard	Stebbins Jerome
Lewis Ozias	Sanders Adam
Ladow Jerome	Sanders Oliver
Linderman John	Wise Story
Packard Randall	Whitman Newton
Palmer Lowell	Whitman Zebedee
Reed John	Whitman John
7th O. V. M. Musicians.	
Elleman Prof	Gilmore David
Humiston John	
Oberlin Company.	
Wilder Theodore	
Regiment and Company not known.	
Manuel A	Pratt Henry
29th O. V. M. Co. A.	
Harley Addison	
CLARIDON.	
41st O. V. M. Capt. Tolles.	
Bennett E J	Richardson G W
Clark Eugene	Watts C
Gager Merton	Potter J
Watts M F	
42d O. V. M.	
Rowley S	Taylor E D
7th O. V. M.	
Watts Oscar F	
41st Reg. Battery.	Capt. Wetmore.
Bennett Rodin F	Taylor Elisha W
Laraway Seely, blacksmith, Virginia.	
HAMBDEN.	
41st O. V. M. Capt. Hamblin.	
Reach Henry R	Lewis Philo
Bonaparte Napoleon	Maynard Thos H
Booth O J	Pease Luther
Brown R McKnight	Quiggle John
Colby Alonzo D	Sanger Geo D
Colby Geo D	Searle Philo
Cornish Russell	Sison Zelotus C
Dickens Fayette	Smith Horton S
Dickens Sherman	Stocking Geo W
Gray James E	Warrior Silo P
Hathaway Jas E	Watts Geo A
Hathaway W W	Whitney Orrin H
Haynes Elias	Young Henry
Hunt Harvey B	Young B. W.
Huntson Henry	Lameuch Elias
42d O. V. M.	
Parsons T Corwin	
HUNTSBURGH.	
41st O. V. M. Capt. Tolles.	
Bosley W H	Shepherd Chas R
Snow Chas A	
41st O. V. M. Capt. Hamblin.	
Bridgman John F	Millard Birney
Hill Sidney	Morse Lorenzo
Hughes Ira	Moss Charles
Hodges Geo W	Newton Lyman L
Holloway Adolphus	Parsons Edward
Holloway Albert	Pickett Gardner
Jackson Thos W	Reed Sherburne E
Kile Horatio P	Sanders Adam
Kelley Wm R	Siles Andrew
Maxwell Dayton	Starks Lorenzo
Millard Birney D	Thayer Peter
Wade and Hutchins Cavalry.	
Mac John	Millard Alonzo
Williams John, in an Iowa Regiment.	
Clark Asahel	Howell Henry
MIDDLEFIELD.	
41st O. V. M. Capt. Tolles.	
Bosley LeRoy	Johnson Henry W
Bower Jno L	Morse Edward

Christy Thos S.

Downing Freeman

7th O. V. M. Capt. Asper.

Bower R S

Bower H W

Bower G W

23d O. V. M.

Goss John

Gillson Lucius

Wade and Hutchins Cavalry. Capt.

Cutwell.

Long Andrew

Bower Philip goes with Artillery attached to this Regiment.

Maxwell John, supposed to be in 41st Regiment.

Proctor Joel, Co. C, 23d Regiment.

MONTVILLE.

41st O. V. M. Capt. Hamblin.

Pickett Gardner

41st O. V. M. Capt. Tolles.

Hayes Andrew

Wade and Hutchins Cavalry.

Batchelder L N

Goodrich Theodore

Williams Bishop